

I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat are not the better for it. —Rowland Hill.

SUGAR SLATED TO GIVE \$92,000,000 EMERGENCY TAXES

Plan Not Worked Out, Though Excise Idea is Suggested; McAdoo Sends Statement of Amounts Available to House Ways and Means Committee

By C. S. ALBERT (Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Sugar is slated to contribute about \$92,000,000 in the way of emergency taxation. The suggestion is that an excise tax of 1 cent per pound should be levied. It is computed that this would bring in the sum indicated.

As if stands now no definite proposition or recommendation has been made. Secretary McAdoo sent to the house ways and means committee a list of articles available for additional taxation, to raise funds made necessary by the war. He furnished an estimate of the aggregate amounts that could be raised on each of these articles.

Whatever leaving the entire matter to the committee. His estimate for sugar was \$92,000,000, which would represent an excise tax of 1 cent per pound.

No suggestion was advanced for a higher rate on imported sugar. Many Democrats, in addition to all the Republicans, favor a restoration of the Payne-Aldrich rates, but this proposition has not taken specific form. The excise tax plan does not differ materially from the idea to impose a consumption tax. Each would be payable on the quantity of sugar used.

The burden will be borne entirely by the consumer and will not benefit the producer. It would be simply above and beyond any degree of protection afforded those engaged in the sugar industry.

In no case did Secretary McAdoo recommend a definite rate of taxation. He pointed out the articles available and estimated the sum of money that could be raised by imposing a tax on each of them.

List of Taxable Articles The list of articles suggested by the secretary of the treasury, and the probable revenue that could be realized from each, follows:

Taxes on articles now admitted free, \$200,000,000; freight transportation receipts, \$100,000,000; excise tax on sugar, \$92,000,000; refined petroleum, \$75,000,000; stamp taxes on theater, baseball and other amusement tickets, \$75,000,000; distilled spirits, \$75,000,000; stamp taxes, miscellaneous, \$51,000,000; transportation receipts, passenger, \$35,000,000; fermented liquors, \$30,000,000; smoking and chewing tobacco, \$25,000,000; automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, \$18,000,000; soft drinks, \$13,500,000; cigars, \$12,500,000; rectified liquor, \$12,500,000; cigars, \$11,000,000; excise taxes on musical instruments, graphophones, etc., \$7,000,000; wines, etc., \$4,300,000; excise tax on liquors, \$6,000,000; snuff and alcohol, \$5,000,000; retail dealers in cigars, cigarettes, etc., \$4,500,000; wholesale dealers and jobbers in tobacco, \$2,500,000; and snuff, \$1,500,000.

Probably the most far-reaching proposal concerns income taxes. The secretary estimates that a 40 per cent increase on both individuals and corporations for 1916, collectable next June, would yield \$155,000,000 additional.

For 1917 he points out that to lower the income tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$3,000 for unmarried persons, from \$4,000 to \$2,000 for married persons, to lower the normal tax at 9 per cent, but to raise the surtaxes materially, would make the law produce \$36,000,000 additional in 1916, 1917, without changing the corporation tax.

The highest rates on surtaxes under the plan outlined would be 40 per cent of all incomes over \$1,000, 000.

Increases in the excess profit tax both by making the present law applicable to the calendar year of 1916 and applying new increases next year, he thinks, would raise \$225,000,000 this year and \$500,000,000 additional next year.

DAVID CURRY DIES AT HOME

David Curry, the "Stentor of the Yosemite," is dead. His death was announced in the Associated Press despatches of last night and will bring a sense of deep regret to many who met him here during his visit of only a few months since. The despatches do not give the cause of death.

David Curry arrived in Honolulu on the first trip of the Great Northern, November 14 last. Soon after his arrival and from time to time during his stay he delivered lectures here and told of and showed in stereopticon views many of the scenic beauties and marvels of the Yosemite Valley, that marvelous section of California where he lived and which he loved so well.

While in the islands he conceived a great aloha for them as well and on his return to the mainland he lost no opportunity, while lecturing in San Francisco and in Southern California points, of telling his hearers how worth while was a visit to Hawaii and of the wonders of the Volcano and of the charm to be found in the other islands.

JAPANESE KILLS WOMAN, SUICIDES

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) HILO, April 30.—Out at Leupahoe there was nearly a double tragedy on Saturday last when a Japanese stableman, Ichu, stabbed a woman, Mrs. Doi, and thinking that she had died, proceeded to his room and there hanged himself by placing his neck in a loop made in a long cloth sash and then taking a little jump from his bed. The man was dead when discovered by the searchers who were looking for the would-be murderer. Mrs. Doi will recover, it is thought.

The man had row with Mrs. Doi over some money proposition, the story goes, and after some bitter talk he is alleged to have seized a meat knife and to have proceeded to cut the woman up. Some of the wounds are rather serious and the woman lost a lot of blood. However, she will recover, according to the doctors who attended to her wounds.

Ichu was a good stableman, from all accounts, and he was never suspected to be a desperate character. In fact, after he was thought to have killed the woman, he left a note declaring that he was "ashamed" of his act and had decided to kill himself.

PLANTATION MAN HONORED ON EVE OF GOING AWAY

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) HAKALAU, Hawaii, April 29.—Lambert T. Thompson, a well-known Hawaiian professional, and is not, as a rule, offensively drastic. At times it irritates, of course, as in the recent action respecting the National, but in such instances the interference of politicians speedily reacts.

The gradual construction of this reasonably efficient censorship in England, resulting from all the errors, groping, backing, and filling since August, 1914, seems to emphasize these basic principles:

- (1) An efficient censorship has as its chief aim the prevention of publication of military or naval information which may be of value to the enemy. (2) It must not be so suppressive as to damage public interest in military developments. (3) It can be best administered by trained newspaper men and not by retired army and navy officers, who may suffer from physical or mental goat and antagonize the press at every turn. (4) It must penalize those publishers who insist upon using "good stories" against the public interest, possibly with the fear that some other paper will score a "beat." (5) It can do more than suppress information; it should cooperate with the press and provide adequate facilities for procuring such information as it is wise to publish regarding military developments, thereby serving the entire nation through the press.

SOLDIER NEARLY DROWNED AT HILO

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) HILO, April 30.—There was an exciting time along the banks of the Waikulu river on Sunday afternoon last when a private of Co. B, 26th Inf., was nearly drowned in the presence of several hundred people. The man had tackled the rather long swim across the river near the railroad bridge and had successfully accomplished the feat. After a few minutes rest he started to swim back to the town side of the stream. When in about the middle of the journey he was seized by a cramp and was at once seen to be in serious danger.

Some other men went to his rescue and one of them while trying to get a hold on the drowning man, was drawn under and nearly perished. The man with the cramps was eventually brought ashore and as he was in a pretty bad way he was rushed off to the hospital and there treated by the physician. He recovered later on and was sent back to the army where the regulars are at present camped.

The swimming of the Waikulu river is a favorite sport among certain young Hawaiians who think nothing of the trip. In fact many girls have been seen covering the distance. The trouble with the soldier was evidently that he tackled the swim too soon after disposing of his "kau kau."

The advertising columns of the Star-Bulletin eliminate chance so far as reaching the buying public is concerned. We take you into over 6000 prosperous homes every evening. —THE AD MAN.

'AVOID EUROPE'S CENSORSHIP FLAWS AND MISTAKES,' SAYS F. R. MARTIN

Noted Newspaperman Says U. S. May Avert Disastrous Blunders By Placing Trained Journalist at Head of Bureau With Full Cooperation of Army and Navy Officers

By FREDERICK ROY MARTIN, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press. (Frederick Roy Martin spent the first 15 months of the great war in European capitals, in contact with British, French and German censorship. No American newspaperman is better qualified to speak from personal knowledge of the blunders and costly mistakes of policy committed by the Allied nations in their efforts to suppress news which might have had military value to enemies. That a sensible censorship may be made of incalculable value to the nation at war, without suppressing the publication of legitimate news, is clearly shown in Mr. Martin's article, here reprinted from the Editor and Publisher.)

With all wireless stations, cables and mails under governmental control, a press censorship in the United States need not be particularly stringent to prevent military information reaching our enemy, more than 3000 miles away.

Fortunately, also, we have the troubled experiences of European nations with their censorships to guide us, and we should be able to avoid most of the serious blunders they committed in their efforts to regulate the press. In time, England evolved from its plethora of mistakes a reasonably efficient press bureau, which is not only a deterrent of publication of military information, but also, has become in many ways helpful to the newspaper profession, and is not, as a rule, offensively drastic.

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It need not be demonstrated that newspaper men as a class need no encouragement to render the country any possible patriotic service. Their judgment to what should be published may at times demand correction by the officials of the army and the navy; and less frequently, by the state department, is equally incontrovertible. Those who have been conducting recent conferences with cabinet officers in Washington testify that the latter recognize the advantage of giving the largest possible supervision of the censorship to men who understand the newspaper business. Upon that principle the whole structure of an efficient, satisfactory and even beneficent censorship will depend.

Free Speech Cannot Be Suppressed That any wise government will try to prevent press discussion of its policies, even of its military activities, seems unlikely. The Russian autocrats, who talked in this, leaving the field to the German bureaucrats.

The London newspapers have been so uniformly ahead of the cabinet in foreseeing the dangers confronting Great Britain—the shortage of munitions and the necessity for conscription, for example—that in England no censorship would be tolerated that attempted to control the most candid disclosures of the mistakes of officeholders.

Some newspaper men in this country have anticipated an attempt to check such criticism as grew out of the embalmment and typhoid, and other conditions in our war with Spain. My own experience as an active newspaper gatherer in that active new-gatherer military camps, aboard troopships, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico, was that nobody was more anxious than army and navy officers to have the breakdown of our supply system perfectly understood by the American people. It was the political circle that resented criticism. "If you criticize the cabinet you aid the Germans," was the feeble cry of many politicians in England early in the war, but the cry fooled nobody.

"The duty of the journalist is the same as that of the historian—to seek out truth above all things, and to present to his readers, not such things as statecraft would wish them to know, but the truth as near as he can attain it." And statecraft cannot in these democratic days hide its errors under the cloak of a state of war.

Geographical Difficulties It may seem that, with more than 2000 daily newspapers in this country, an efficient press censorship, would be practically impossible. While there are manifest difficulties in our geographical extensiveness, there are compensating advantages. A paper in Maine or California may publish a most mischievous or ever dangerous article, but it is a long way from Portland or San Francisco to Berlin whereas the Germans are almost within gunshot of Paris, and English papers reach German agents in Holland on the day of publication. English censors have said, speaking carelessly of course, but with considerable truth, "In war information a week old as a rule is not information of value to the enemy."

Waimea Is 'Dry,' War Said to Be Reason For Move

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) HILO, April 30.—One town on the island of Hawaii has gone dry and it is Waimea, the mountain resort which is the crossroads point to Kona, Kohala and the Hamakua. The lone saloon that for years served the amber-colored beer and the deeper hued "hard stuff," has closed its doors and no longer can the tired, cold and wet traveler drop in and call for his favorite "poison." H. Akona, the proprietor of the saloon, has gone out of the booze business and Waimea, as far as a thirst parlor is concerned, is as dry as a bone.

This sad news is being spread by all travelers who pass through Waimea nowadays. It will prove to be a surprise to the hundreds of commercial men of the islands who have known the little town in the past.

Manager Akona decided to shut down on the saloon business at once, although he has until June 30 next to round out his license. He is said to have been assisted to so decide through the efforts of a big employer of labor in the Waimea district. It was pointed out that now that the United States is involved in war there was no particular use in maintaining a booze joint where men who should be endeavoring to save money could dispose of their coin in exchange for the cup that cheers and does not add to the joy of homes.

Akona closed his saloon but still seems to be doing a thriving restaurant business without the booze annex.

The news that the saloon had closed came as a surprise to many people and the traveling public could hardly believe the story. However, it is true enough, and no longer can the festive cowboy race up to the saloon door and, dismounting, enter the room and breast the bar, yelling for some delightful dope that generally is strong enough to make a man rob his own trunk, after a few minutes have been disposed of. It is an odd off in Waimea and Manager Akona is being congratulated upon the move.

GRAND JURY PROBING CHARGES AGAINST OXMAN

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 1.—Judge Dunne, after a bitter scoring of the methods adopted by the attorneys for the defense in the bomb cases, yesterday announced that he would continue the cases against Mrs. Thomas J. Mooney, indicted with her husband, and Nolan, another of the prisoners in the celebrated case. The grand jury last night began the task of probing the testimony substantiating the charges against Oxman.

U. S. LOANS BELGIUM HUNDRED FIFTY MILLIONS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The government has completed arrangements for lending Belgium \$150,000,000. The formal application for this loan was made by the Belgian minister here yesterday and the money will be turned over within a few days. It was declared here last night. Loans to France and Italy will be made within a few days, probably some time this week, it was announced.

conceal the loss of the Audacious, and that its loss if it had been told to the British people would have stimulated recruiting, just as would the thrilling story of the retreat from Mons. Sir Edward Cook said the admiralty resented the suggestion that we be permitted to cable that the Agamemnon had not been sunk at Gallipoli, as the Germans claimed, but with time the point of view so shifted that, after the Jutland fight, the captain of the Warspite invited an Associated Press correspondent aboard his ship to see for himself that the German claim of sinking her was not true. Similarly two years ago Mr. Asquith, who gave of his time freely to newspaper men, refused to be noted in press statements; last week he gave the Associated Press a signed interview. They know in England now that it was shortsighted to overdo the "savagery" of using poison gas to such an extent that when the press was ordered to discontinue the elaboration of its horrors, everybody knew that the British supply of the first poison gas was ready. They know now that the story of the first Zeppelin raids over London might have been just as harmlessly told as they have learned to tell the stories of the lesser raids that followed. It is not blaming the British authorities to say these things for they had no modern example to guide them.

The United States need commit none of these blunders with the press, blunders of coding pay to the public that needs red meat. It can present its commitments to the press bureau in Whitehall, borrow its methods so far as adaptable to the American situation, and in a few weeks be conducting its censorship quite as effectively. It will need trained newspaper men in charge of its censorship, but it will also need the cooperation of the army and navy, who should on the day the censorship is established assign active, intelligent, and sympathetic officers who know everything that is going on, to assist the press, to help it serve the American people, and not to endeavor to choke it to death, for it cannot be choked.

P. S.—The head censor, however efficient he may be, can anticipate what will be said about him six months from now by editorial writers, paragraphers, cartoonists and stoke come dians, if he will look up "detestable" or "odious" in any book of synonyms.

LOST KAMEHAMEHA BOY THOUGHT DEAD

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) HILO, April 30.—John Kaka's fate seems sealed and there can be no doubt now but that the lad had died in the forest and about the Volcano, and that his bones may never be found. The search parties that have been out looking for some trace of the boy have, from time to time returned, reporting that they have not discovered any sign of the lost youth.

It would seem to be a certainty that the boy is dead, although some people cling to the idea that he has made his way to some friend's place and is laying low there. There is, however, absolutely nothing to bear out this theory and the chances are that some day the bleached bones of the lad will be discovered in a hole somewhere among the craters of the volcano region.

The reward of \$250, as offered by the trustees of Kamehameha Schools, caused many searchers to go out on the off chance of finding the boy, dead or alive. However, the search parties gradually returned and reported no success.

It is the theory of those people who know the district where the boy got lost that he wandered away on to the barren lava flows and into the dense forest, where there was neither food nor water and there died a miserable death. He may have fallen in the dark into some deep hole and broken a leg or injured himself so much that it became impossible for him to proceed any further. John Kaka's fate was probably a horrible one and it should be a warning to all others who feel inclined to wander off the beaten tracks in the Volcano region.

BRITISH FLYER SAYS LOSSES ARE HEAVY

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—J. L. B. Ross of the British flying corps, who is here on leave, announced last night that his fellows are suffering tremendous losses in their efforts to keep the German airmen from carrying on raids and flights over the British lines in France.

He said that the British losses have been from 30 to 40 planes a day recently, for they have been taking desperate chances against the Germans. So far they have managed to hold the supremacy of the air, he added, but he is convinced that the United States will be able to do a very serious service in this particular branch of military work.

SENATE GRANTS RIGHT TO SEIZE TEUTON SHIPS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—By a unanimous vote the senate yesterday passed a resolution which would give to the government the right to seize the German ships in the harbors of the United States. The resolution transfers the title of the ships to the United States and directs that they be used immediately under the direction of the shipping board.

WAR AND FREIGHT UNCERTAINTIES CAUSE ADVANCES IN SUGAR PRICES

(Special Correspondence from Willet & Gray.) NEW YORK, N. Y., April 12.—The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, at a time when the sugar market was closed for the Easter holidays. Upon the reopening of the market the tone was immediately affected by these conditions, and holders refused to sell at lower than 51-4c. & f. (6.27c) against sales at the close of the preceding week at 51-32c. & f. (6.05c). No sales were reported during the day but an advance in sugar exchange options of 11 points encouraged most holders to maintain full asking prices of 51-4c. & f. (6.27c), although one seller disposed of 10,000 bags May at 52-16c. & f. (6.21c).

On Tuesday the strong tone continued and refiners paid 51-4c. & f. (6.27c) and accepted all offerings, amounting to 100,000 bags.

Further advances occurred on Wednesday, when Federal paid 51-6c. & f. (6.33c) for prompt shipment and 53-8c. & f. (6.10c) for last-half April.

At this writing the market is easier and it is difficult to sell Culas at 53-8c. & f. (6.90c). The market was affected by a decline in options of 5 to 9 points.

Porto Rico have sold at 6.98c and 6.27c.

Freight Situation Affects Price The Cuban freight situation has also had a tendency to enhance values, as owing to increased war risk, insurance on bottoms and freights is higher. Porto Rico freights have also advanced, but to a much greater extent. In some instances, where old freight contracts were still in force, the increase in rates amounts to fully 100 per cent. It was stated that in some instances the war risk insurance premium on the vessel was equal to the freight.

England May Reduce Ration. Advice received by us from London under date of March 22 state that the food controller is hinting that the voluntary ration allowance of three-quarter pound sugar per head per week may have to be reduced to half pound, which would mean a reduction at the rate of some 200,000 tons per annum for the United Kingdom. This news may well be taken into consideration by sellers of Cuban raws, as the reduction if enforced in England will mean the purchase of that much less sugar by the United Kingdom.

The week opened with quotations for refined sugar on the basis of 7.50c by the American, Howell withdrawn, and the other New York refiners on the basis of 8.00c, regular terms. Quite a good business was done on last Thursday at the 8.00c basis, stimulated by the Federal's advance to 7.50c, and later in the day Federal and Warner withdrew from the market.

The refiners' sales departments were closed on Friday and Saturday by reason of the Easter holidays, and opened again on Monday with an advance by the American to the 7.90c basis, and all other New York refiners withdrew. Conditions were unchanged on Tuesday, with American continuing to restrict purchases. On Wednesday some sugars were obtainable at the 8.25c basis from Federal, and quite a good business was placed at this price. Howell, Arnelco and Warner continuing out of the market. At the close Federal again withdrew.

ANGELENOS TURN TO SOIL TILLING AS PRICES RISE

'Soldiers of Soil' Form Army Which Undertakes Relief of Food Shortage

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) LOS ANGELES, April 23.—Citizens and the authorities of this city are taking novel as well as drastic means to meet the new conditions brought about by reason of the war, the latest being the organization of a vast, peaceful army to be known as the "Soldiers of the Soil." Enthusiasts are going on rapidly and already many thousands have been enrolled under the banner of toil, thrift and conservation.

The purpose of the new organization is to cultivate every foot of soil in the county in order to meet the high cost of living in a practical manner. Many of the millionaire residents of the city have already set an example by turning their wonderful flower gardens into vegetable patches and bonus, peas and potatoes are already growing in gardens that formerly were show places for rare flowers.

In order to stimulate interest in the new enterprise the board of education has assigned the teachers of agriculture to different sections of the city to make a house to house canvass and teach the residents the mysteries of soil, irrigation, pruning and rotation of crops. The housewives of this city are determined to meet the steady rise in the cost of domestic staples and many of them find in the work of cultivating a vegetable garden a new form of outdoor exercise. Work has suddenly become fashionable and wealthy women now find it quite as fait to work in the field with a hoe and spade.

DR. GOODHUE WRITES OF DR. DOLE, PACIFIST

Under the title "The Righteous War," Dr. E. S. Goodhue, formerly of Honolulu, Hawaii, now of Honolulu, has written a leaflet on pacifists and the present war emergency, referring particularly to Dr. Charles Fletcher Dole's recent writings and speeches. He says:

"We need never fear that Dr. Charles F. Dole's remarks will be treasonable. He is an American, with the best of us, and a lover of his country. And while he might not be willing to fight (though I should not be too sure of him if he were younger), he is no coward, having stood against orthodoxes these 40 years or more for the truth as he sees it."

"He has preached and practiced an unpopular religion, and it takes courage to do that among friends who do not agree with you when it comes to go to war."

"And while it is utterly impossible for us to agree with this gentleman in his pacifist principles, we may well admire the sincerity of his conviction and the zeal of his plea."